



16.11.2020

Well-being of children and young people – School Health Promotion Study 2019

Main findings

- Children and young people are primarily satisfied with their lives and enjoy going to school.
- The majority of the pupils in grades 8 and 9 as well as upper secondary education students feel they have good communication with their parents.
- The number of girls studying in upper secondary education who perceive their health as average or poor has increased.
- There has been a drop in binge drinking among students in vocational education and training.
- Boys experience physical threats more often than girls, whereas girls experience more sexual harassment and violence as well as violence in their family.
- While girls were more likely to report the sexual harassment they had encountered to adults compared to boys, where necessary, boys more frequently received support for their experiences from the adults at school and services outside the school compared to girls.

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Most children and young people who responded to the School Health Promotion Study feel well and like going to school

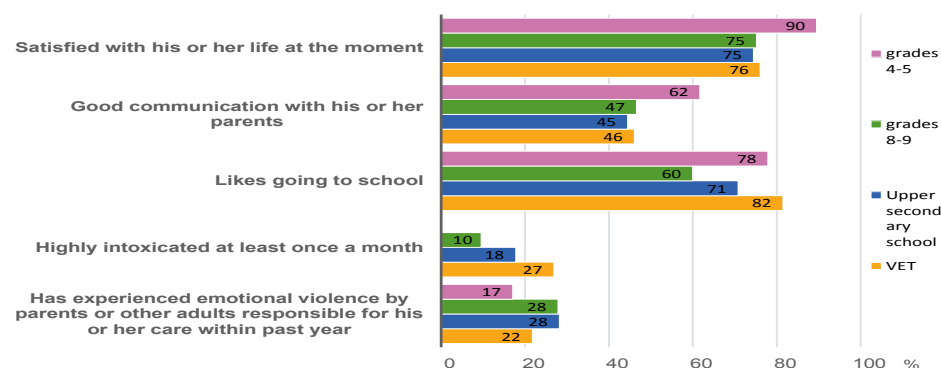
The respondents of the School Health Study, children in grades 4 and 5 of basic education, grades 8 and 9 of basic education, and years 1 and 2 of general upper secondary education, and vocational education and training, felt primarily satisfied with their lives. The majority of the children and young people felt that they had good communication with their parents. More than half of the young people in grades 8 and 9 of basic education and around three quarters of the children in grades 4 and 5 of basic education as well as young people in upper secondary education reported that they enjoyed going to school.

Binge drinking among young people has decreased over the last decade. However, around one out of four young people in vocational education and training reported drinking until very intoxicated at least once a month. Binge drinking was more common among boys than girls in all of the examined levels of education.

Around one out of six of the children in grades 4 and 5, and more than one out of four of the young people in grades 8 and 9 and in general upper secondary education reported having experienced emotional violence by their parent or some other adult looking after them within the previous year. In this context, emotional violence refers to refusing to talk, insulting, humiliating, threatening with abandonment, hitting objects, locking the young person to a space, or threatening the person with violence.

These findings are based on the School Health Promotion Study carried out in spring 2019. The study obtained responses from 250,000 students, covering grade 4 and grade 5 children, grade 8 and grade 9 secondary school students, general upper secondary school students, and young people studying in their first and second year at vocational institutions. The data of 70–82 per cent of the pupils/students were obtained, with variation between the different levels of education.

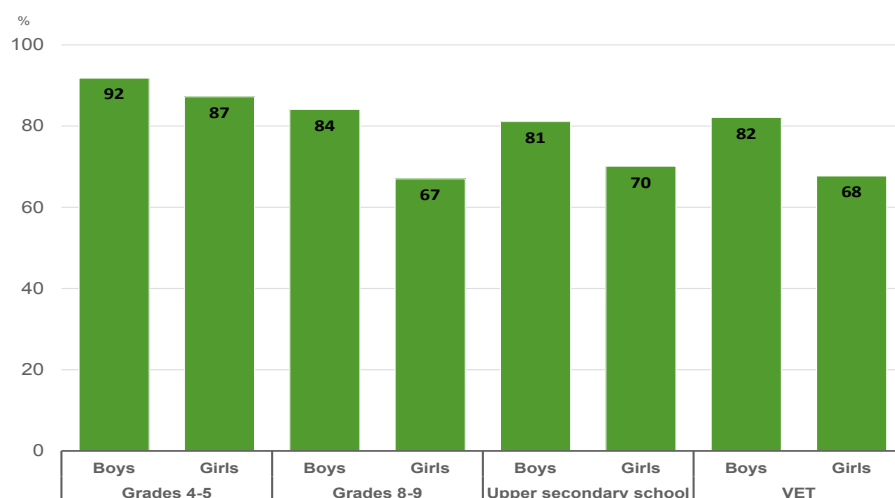
Figure 1. Indicators describing the welfare experienced by children and young people in 2019.



All basic results from the School Health Promotion Study:Electronic reporting system available at: thl.fi/lapsetnuoretperheet/tulokset**Experiences of health and well-being**

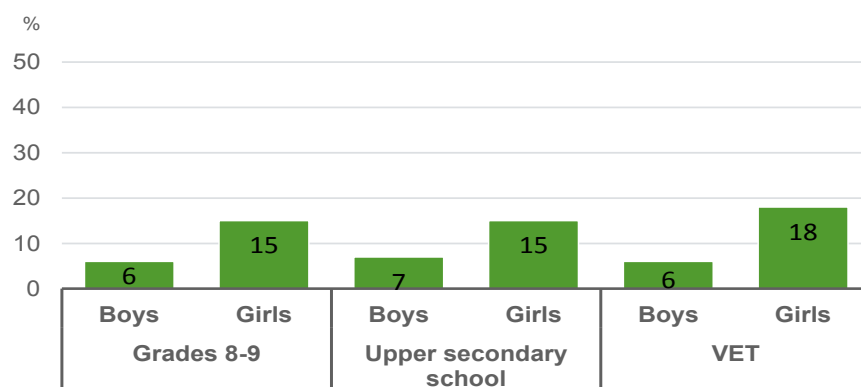
Nine out of ten (90%) of the children in grades 4 and 5 in basic education and around three out of four (75–76%) of the pupils in grades 8 and 9, and students in upper secondary school and vocational education and training were currently satisfied with their lives. Of the young people, boys reported feeling satisfied with their lives more often than girls. (Figure 2.) The share of those satisfied with their lives has not changed compared to 2017.

Figure 2. The share of children and young people satisfied with their lives divided by gender and level of education in 2019.



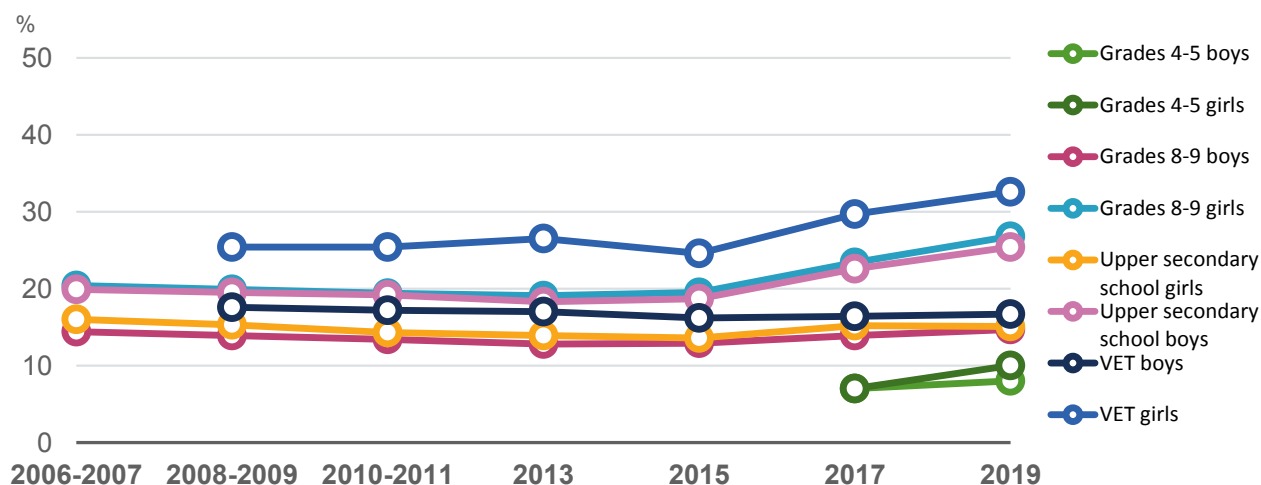
Only three per cent of the children in grades 4 and 5 reported often feeling lonely, and there was no difference in the prevalence of feeling lonely between boys and girls. Around one in ten (11–12%) of the pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education and 1st and 2nd year students in vocational education and training felt lonely. Feeling lonely was more common among girls than boys. (Figure 3.) The share of pupils and students feeling lonely has remained unchanged since 2017.

Figure 3. The share of children and young people feeling lonely divided by gender and level of education in 2019.



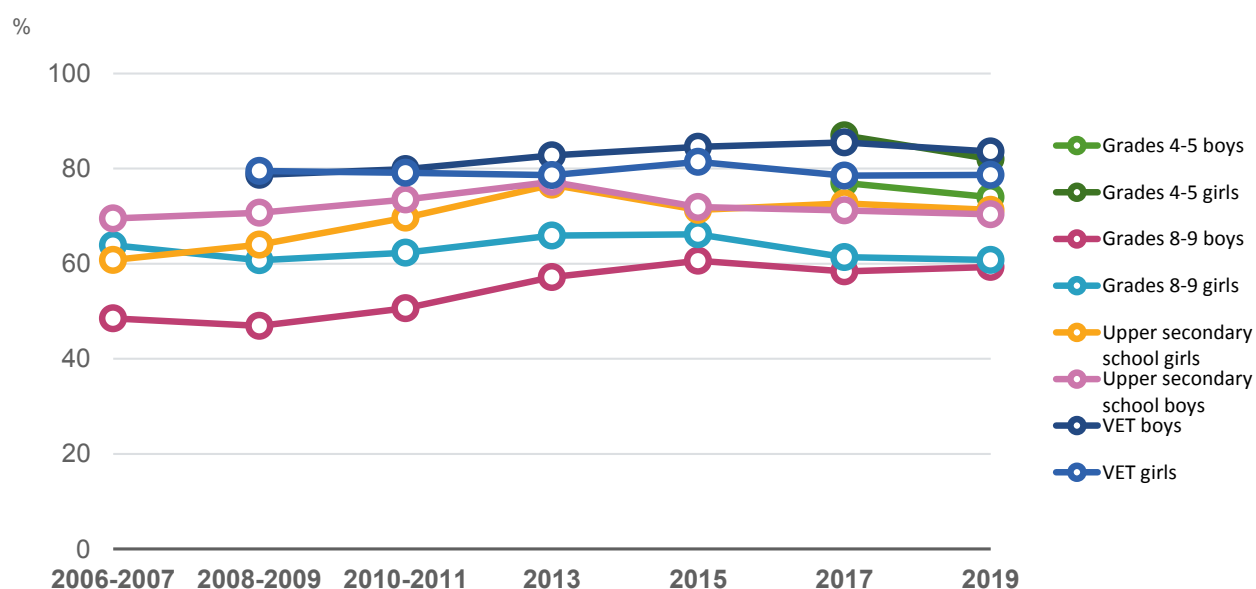
Around one in ten (9%) of the children in grades 4 and 5 of basic education considered their health condition to be average or poor. 21 per cent of the pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education and students in general upper secondary education, and 23 per cent of the students in vocational institutions perceived their health as average or poor. Among girls, experiences of one's health as average or poor has increased somewhat since 2015. Experiencing one's health as average or poor was less common among boys compared to girls, and there has been no apparent change in this trend in the past decade. (Figure 4.)

Figure 4. The share of children and young people considering their health condition as average or poor divided by gender and level of education in the period 2006–2019.



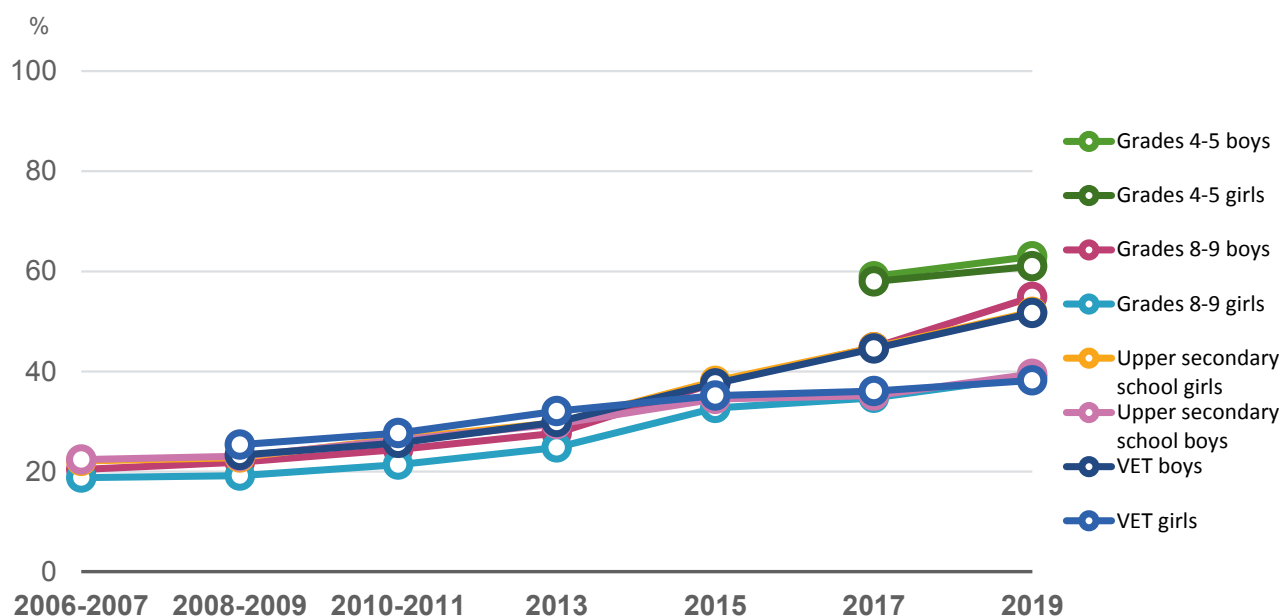
Over half of the children and young people enjoyed attending school in all of the observed levels of education. Enjoying school attendance was most common among boys in vocational education and training (84%) as well as girls in grades 4 and 5 of basic education (82%). The share of young people enjoying going to school was smallest in grades 8 and 9 of basic education (60%). (Figure 5.)

Figure 5. The share of children and young people enjoying going to school divided by gender and level of education in the period 2006–2019.



The respondents in grades 8 and 9 of basic education, and upper secondary school education and vocational education and training particularly felt that they had good communication with their parents slightly more often than in previous studies. The children in grades 4 and 5 of basic education (62%) were more likely to experience good communication with their parents compared to adolescent respondents (45–47%). (Figure 6.)

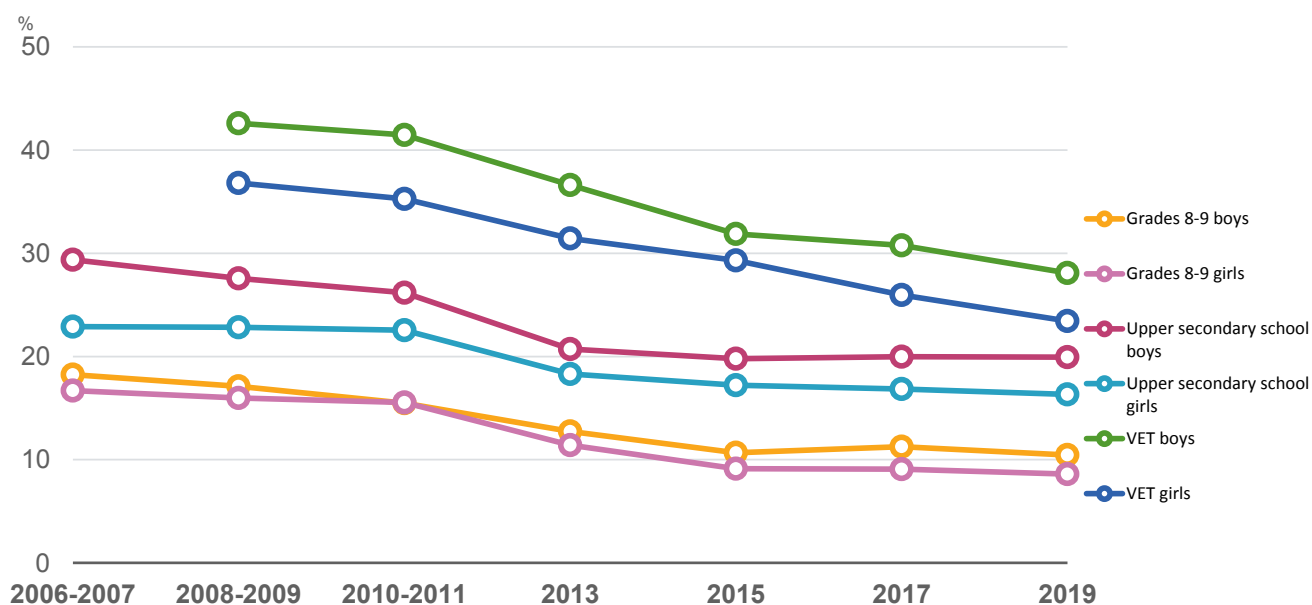
Figure 6. The share of children and young people experiencing good communications with their parents divided by gender and level of education in the period 2006–2019.



Binge drinking and cannabis use

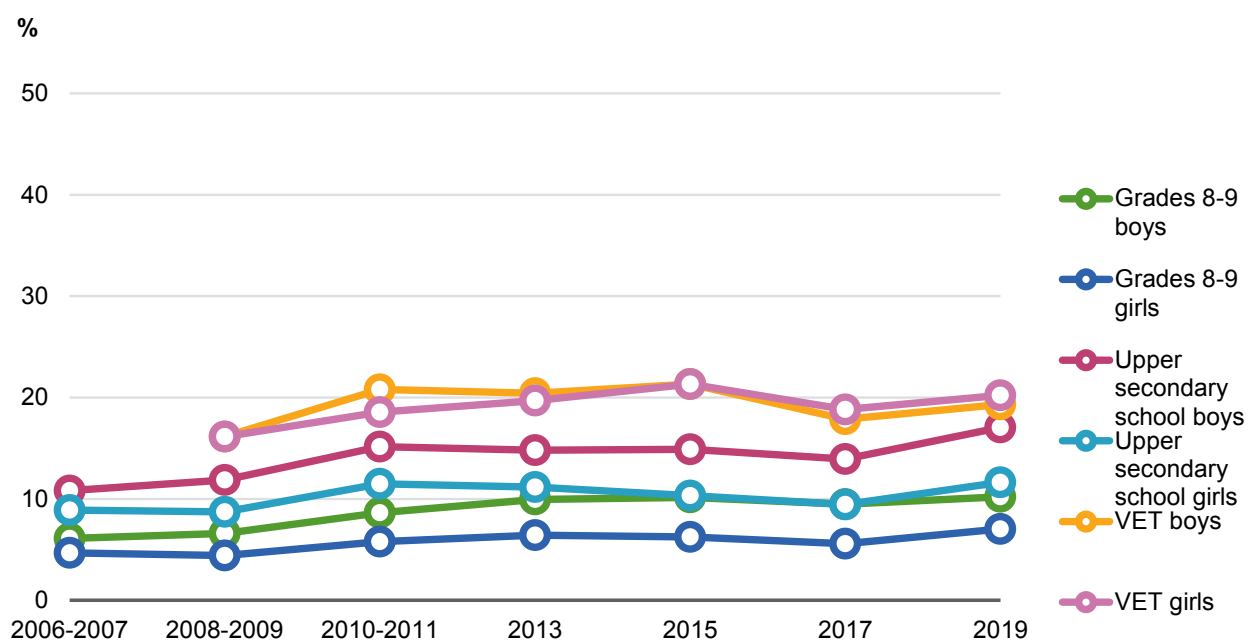
An increasingly small share of young people in vocational institutions drank alcohol to get heavily drunk. Binge drinking has barely dropped among pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education and students in general upper secondary school after 2015. In 2019, 10 per cent of pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education, 18 per cent of students in upper secondary education, and 27 per cent of students in vocational education and training drank until very intoxicated at least once a month. In all of the examined levels of education, drinking until very intoxicated was more prevalent among boys than girls. (Figure 7.)

Figure 7. The share of young people who had been very intoxicated at least once a month divided by gender and level of education in the period 2006–2019.



Nine per cent of the young people in grades 8 and 9 of basic education, 14 per cent of students in upper secondary school, and 20 per cent of students in vocational institutions had experimented with cannabis at least once. There was a slight increase in the experimentation among boys in upper secondary school, as the share of those who had tried cannabis at least once increased from 14 to 17 per cent in this group. (Figure 8.)

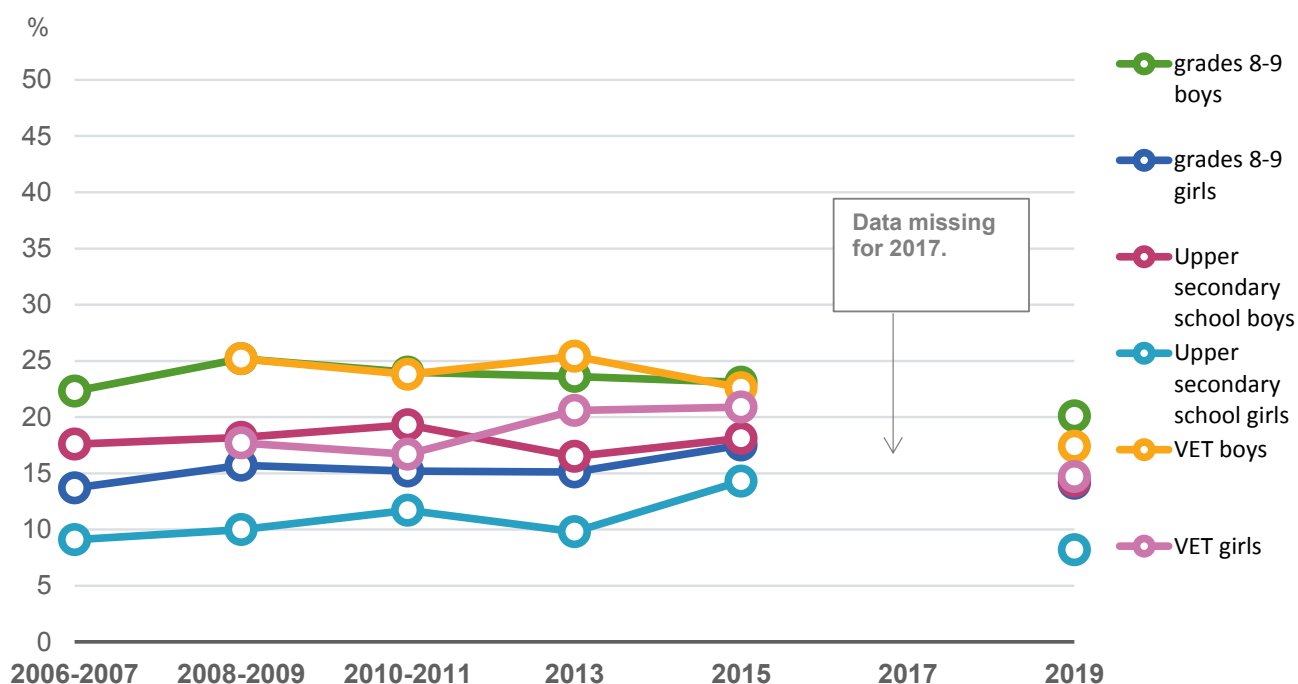
Figure 8. The share of young people who had experimented with cannabis at least once divided by gender and level of education in the period 2006–2019.



Experiences of physical threats and bullying

Of the children in grades 4 and 5, 12 per cent reported having experienced a physical threat¹ at least once during the previous year. Experiences of physical threats were the most common among the young people in grades 8 and 9 of basic education (17%) and the young people in vocational institutions (16%). The boys in grades 8 and 9 of basic education as well as in upper secondary schools encountered slightly more physical threats compared to girls (Figure 9).

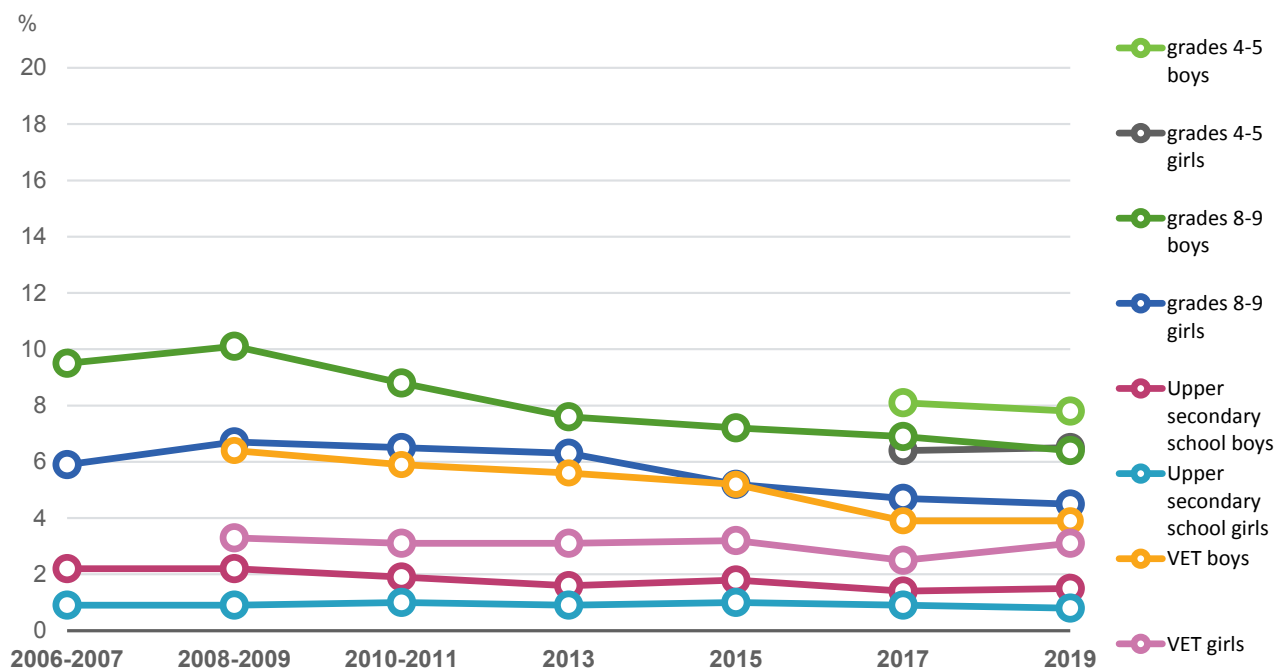
Figure 9. The share of children and young people experiencing physical threats divided by gender and level of education in the period 2006–2019.



Around one in twenty (1–8%) children and young people had experienced weekly bullying at school. Students in upper secondary education were reported to have been bullied less frequently than the pupils in basic education. (Figure 10.) Two per cent of the pupils in grades 4 and 5 of basic education, three per cent of the pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education, one per cent of the students in upper secondary school, and three per cent of the students in vocational institutions reported that they engaged in bullying at least once a week.

¹Physical threats included stealing or attempted stealing using violence or a threat thereof, a threat of causing physical harm, or physically attacking someone.

Figure 10. The share of children and young people who had been bullied at least once a week divided by gender and level of education in the period 2006–2019.



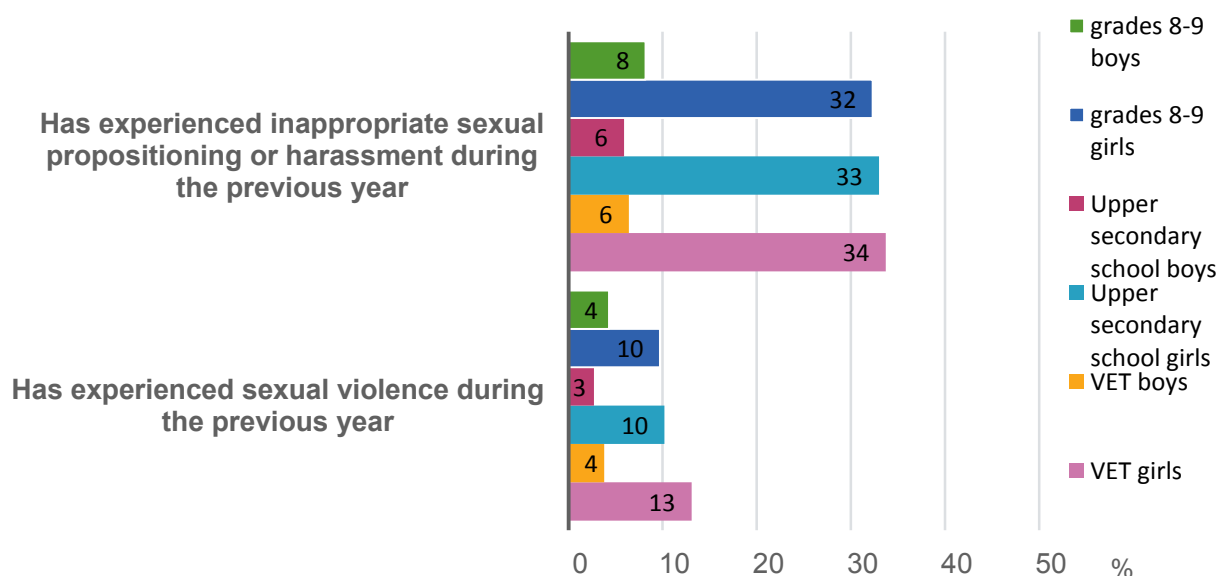
Sexual harassment and violence

Of the children in grades 4 and 5 of basic education, four per cent reported having experienced sexual comments, propositions, messages or displaying of graphic materials at least once during the previous year; two per cent had experienced sexually inappropriate touching or being coerced to touch another person. There were no differences between the genders in the prevalence of these experiences.

Around one in four pupils in grades 8 and 9, and students in upper secondary school and vocational institutions reported having experienced sexual propositions at least once during the previous year; around 7% of them had encountered sexual violence. Experiences of sexual propositions or harassment were clearly more common among girls than boys. Around one out of ten girls (10–13%) reported having experienced sexual violence² at least once during the previous year. Less than five per cent of boys (3–4%) had experienced sexual violence. There were no significant differences between the different levels of education. (Figure 11.)

²Sexual violence referred to being forced to undress, unwanted touching of intimate parts of the body, being pressured or forced to have sexual intercourse or some other type of sex, and being offered money, goods or intoxicants in exchange for sex.

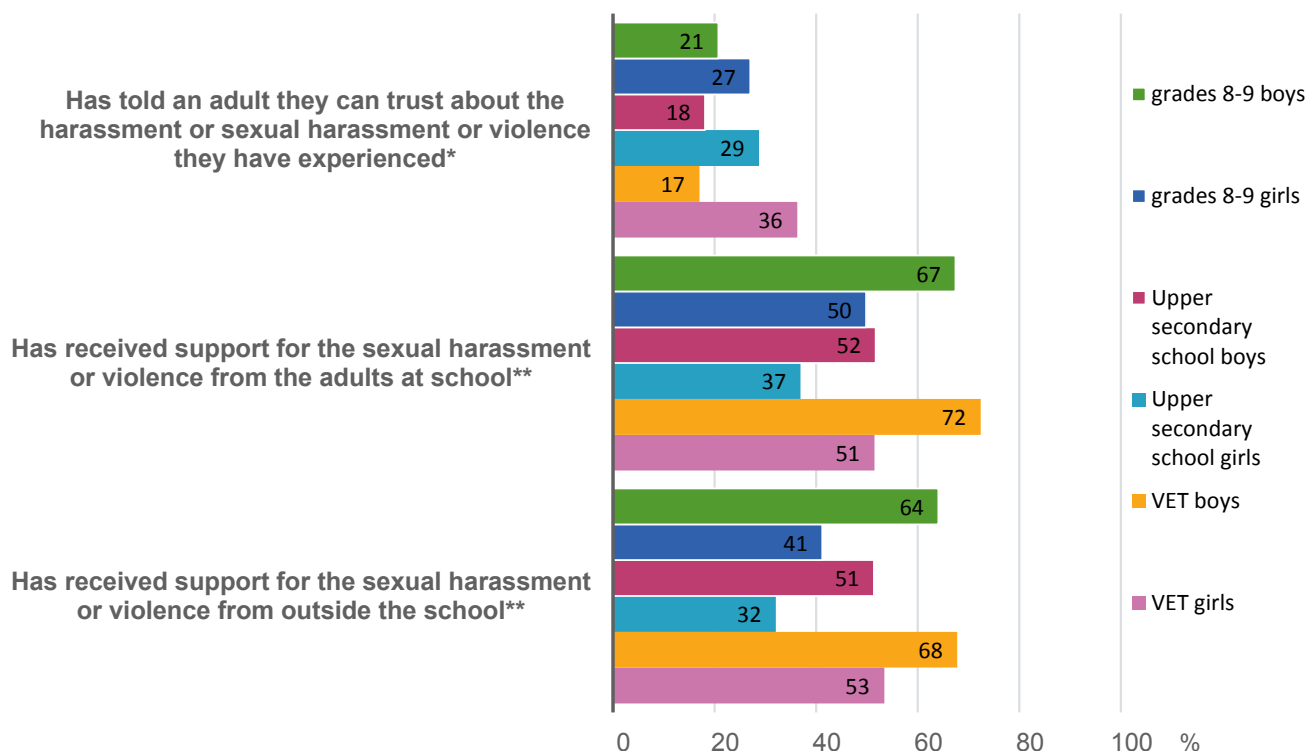
Figure 11. The share of children and young people who had experienced sexual harassment or violence during the previous 12 months divided by gender and level of education in 2019.



The sexual advances or harassment had most commonly occurred on the telephone or the internet (14–17% depending on the level of education) or a public space (8–12% depending on the level of education). Only a small share of the respondents had encountered sexual propositioning or harassment at school: 4 per cent of the pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education, two per cent of students in upper secondary school, and three per cent of the students in vocational institutions.

Of the children in grades 4 and 5 of basic education who had experienced sexual harassment or violence, 38 per cent had told an adult they trusted about the incident. Of the children who had encountered sexual harassment or violence and needed help for the matter, 67 per cent had received help and support for their experience. Of the young people, around one in four had told an adult they trusted about the sexual harassment or violence they had experienced. Girls were more likely than boys to broach the issue. The boys in grades 8 and 9 of basic education, and upper secondary education who had experienced sexual harassment or violence and needed help regarding the matter reported having received help and support from the adults at school or services outside the school more frequently than girls. (Figure 12.)

Figure 12. The share of young people who had reported sexual harassment or violence and received support for the matter divided by gender and level of education in 2019.



*The share was calculated based on those who reported having experienced sexual harassment or violence during the previous year

**The share was calculated based on those who reported having experienced sexual harassment or violence and needing help related to the matter during the previous year

Violence experienced from parents or other adults taking care of the child or young person

Only a small share (2–4%) of the children and young people reported having experienced at least one incidence of physical neglect by their parents or other adults responsible for taking care of them³. There was no significant difference between the genders.

Based on the responses, 17 per cent of the children in grades 4 and 5 had experienced emotional violence⁴ from their parents or other adults responsible for looking after the child at least once during the previous year; 13 per cent of the

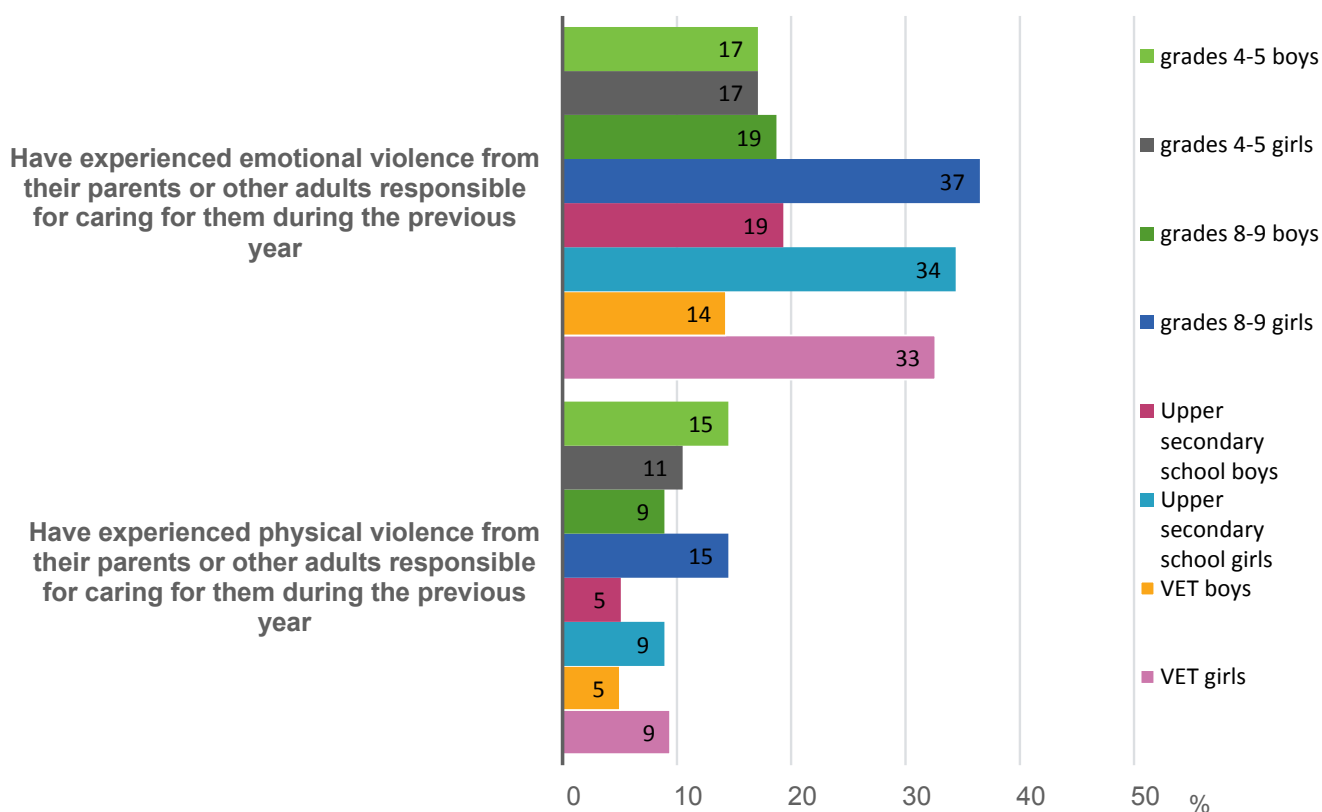
³Physical neglect included the failure to provide enough food or drink, clean clothes, or a clean and warm place to live.

⁴Emotional violence included refusal to talk to the child or young person for a long time, verbal abuse, such as name-calling, humiliation or embarrassment, threatening to abandon or leave the child or young person alone, throwing objects, hitting or kicking, confining the victim to some space, or threatening the person with violence.

children had experienced physical violence⁵. Boys (15%) had experienced physical violence slightly more commonly than girls (11%). (Figure 13.)

28 per cent of the pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education and students in upper secondary schools, and 22 per cent of the students in vocational institutions reported having experienced emotional violence by their parents or others responsible for their care at least once during the previous year. This experience was more common among girls than boys. 12 per cent of the pupils in grades 8 and 9, and seven per cent of the 1st and 2nd year students in upper secondary school and 1st and 2nd year students in vocational institutions reported having experienced physical violence. Experiences of physical violence were also more common among girls than boys. (Figure 13.)

Figure 13. The share of children and young people who had experienced emotional or physical violence from their parents or other adults taking care of them during the previous 12 months divided by gender and level of education in 2019.



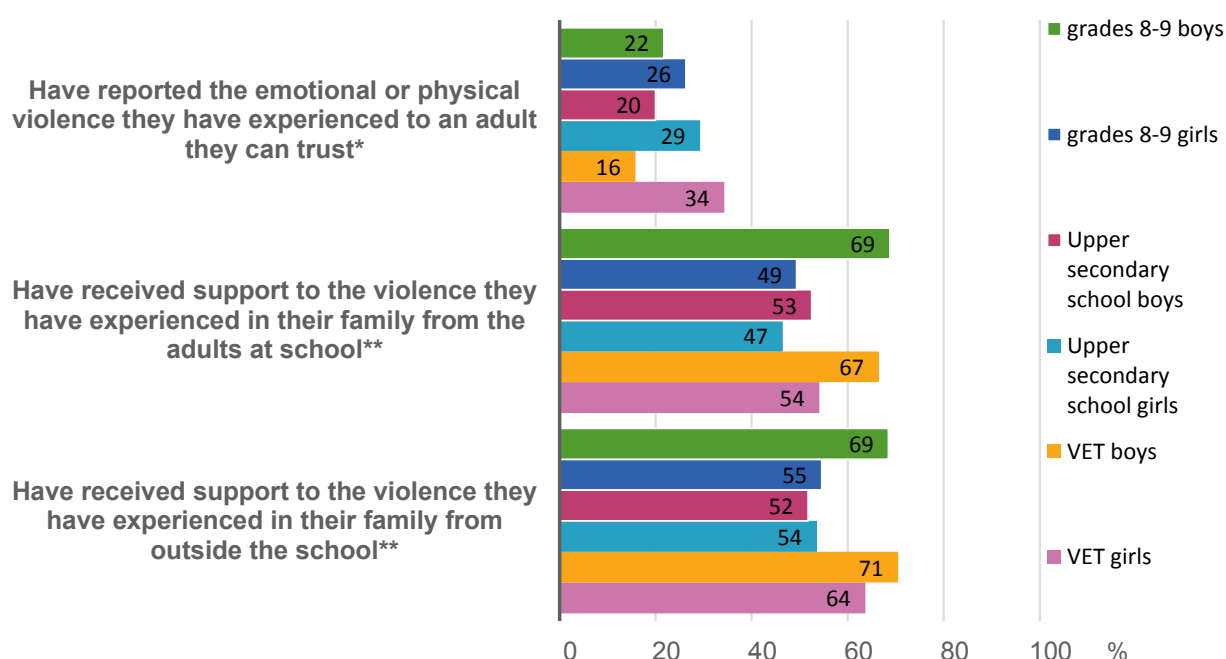
In addition to the violence the respondents had personally experienced, the violence against other family members and parents' alcohol abuse also significantly affect the safety of the growth environment of children and young people. Within

⁵Physical violence included grabbing the child or young person so hard that it hurt, being pushed or shaken angrily, pulling the person's hair, slapping him or her or hitting him or her with an object, kicking and other means to cause physical harm.

the previous year, around one in six children in grades 4 and 5 of basic education and students in vocational education and training, and around one in four of the students in grades 8 and 9 of basic education and the 1st and 2nd year students in upper secondary school had witnessed or heard emotional violence between other family members. Around one in ten children and young people had seen or heard physical violence between other family members. 5–7 per cent of the young people in all levels of education reported having suffered due to a parent's excessive alcohol use. Reporting about parents' alcohol abuse was more common among girls than boys.

Around one in three children in grades 4 and 5 of basic education (32%) and one in four young people (25% of young people in grades 8 and 9, 27% of students in upper secondary school, and 26% of the students in vocational institutions) had reported the violence they had experienced in their family to an adult they trusted. Girls were more likely than boys to report the violence. (Figure 14.) Three out of four (76%) children in grades 4 and 5 and around half of the young people had received help for the violence they had experienced in their family. (Figure 14.)

Figure 14. The share of young people who had reported the violence experienced in their family and received support for the matter divided by gender and level of education in 2019.



*The share was calculated based on those who reported having experienced violence in their family during the previous year

**The share was calculated based on those who reported having experienced violence in their family and needing help related to the matter during the previous year

Concepts and definitions

The questions used as the basis for the indicators and the definitions for the indicators used in the statistical report are available in an electronic reporting system:

thl.fi/lapsetnuoretperheet/tulokset

In the text, the word “child” refers to pupils in grades 4 and 5 of basic education. The word “young person” refers to those in grades 8 and 9 of basic education as well as the students in the 1st and 2nd years of general upper secondary education and vocational education and training.

Quality description

Relevance of statistical data

The Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare implements the School Health Promotion Study. The results of the Welfare of children and young people – School Health Promotion Study 2019 statistical report are based on data collection carried out in the School Health Promotion Study in the period 2006–2019. The collected data cover the well-being, health, school work and attendance, and participation of children and adolescents, including their access to assistance and the alignment of services with service needs.

The role of the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare is to follow the health and welfare of the population. The School Health Promotion Study implements this task among children and young people. The data are utilised at the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare in developing school and student health care, for instance. Educational institutions utilise the data produced by the School Health Promotion Study in the evaluation and development of the promotion of welfare at the school community and pupil and student welfare, and in the instruction of health education. Municipalities utilise the results in welfare management, for instance, in the context of preparing a welfare strategy, a child and youth policy programme or a child welfare plan. At the national level, the results of the School Health Promotion Study are used for purposes such as the monitoring and assessment of the implementation of policy programmes, strategies and different laws (such as the Tobacco Act).

Description of the method

The School Health Promotion Study is implemented as a census survey whose target group comprises pupils in grades 4 and 5 (since 2017), and pupils in grades 8 and 9 (since 2006), and 1st and 2nd year students in upper secondary schools (since 2006) and 1st and 2nd year students in vocational schools (since 2008). In upper secondary schools, the study is intended for those studying based on the curriculum for young people, and in vocational institutions, for those completing vocational upper secondary qualifications under the age of 21.

The School Health Promotion Study is implemented as an anonymous paper or online questionnaire independently filled out by the respondents. The pupils and students fill out the questionnaire in classes or groups under supervision during the school day. One lesson is reserved for filling out the survey. The questionnaire is available on paper in Finnish and Swedish, and online in Finnish, Swedish, English, Russian, and North Sámi. Short questionnaires in plain language are also available in Finnish and Swedish. The teacher provides the students with respondent codes or questionnaire forms, and supervises the pupils or students while they fill out the surveys. The teacher fills out a short questionnaire concerning the response situation. This questionnaire is used to track the amount of time spent on filling out the questionnaire as well as possible problems or questions arising from the questionnaire. Filling out the questionnaire is voluntary for pupils and students. The guardians of the pupils in basic education are informed about the study in advance and given an opportunity for preventing their minor child from participating in the study.

In the period 2006–2011, the data collections for the survey were conducted in even-numbered years in Southern Finland, Eastern Finland and Lapland and in odd-numbered years elsewhere in mainland Finland and the Åland Islands. Since 2013, the School Health Promotion Study has been implemented once every two years simultaneously across the entire country. Due to the data collection method, the examination of the results from the period 2006–2011 combines the study years 2006–2007, 2008–2009 and 2010–2011 to ensure that the results are as comparable with the study years 2013, 2015, 2017 and 2019.

In 2019, the data of the School Health Promotion Study were collected from grades 4 and 5 of basic education between 1 and 29 March, from grades 8 and 9 of basic education and upper secondary schools between 1 and 30 April, and from vocational institutions between 1 March and 30 April.

Validity and accuracy of data

The target group of the School Health Promotion Study covers the entire age group. In the period 2006–2013, the study questionnaires were filled out by 80–84 per cent of all pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education in Finland, and 73–76 per cent of all 1st and 2nd year students in upper secondary school. Between 2015 and 2017, the coverage was 43 to 63 per cent in basic education and an estimated 55 to 62 per cent in general upper secondary schools.⁶ The data for 2019 covered 82 per cent of all pupils in grades 4 and 5 of basic education in Finland, 73 per cent of the pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education, and around 70 per cent of 1st and 2nd year students in upper secondary school. Equivalent coverage data is not available for vocational institutions as the extent of the target group (students under the age of 21 completing vocational upper secondary qualifications) is not known. (Appended tables 1–5.)

In 2019, the School Health Promotion Study was filled out by 99,686 pupils in grades 4 and 5 of basic education, 87,283 students in grades 8 and 9 of basic education, 44,597 students in the 1st and 2nd year of general upper secondary education, and 23,419 students in the 1st and 2nd year of vocational education and training (appendix 1).

In 2019, 98,037 of the pupils in grades 4 and 5 of basic education (98.3%) responded to the survey using an online questionnaire and 1,649 (1.7%) using a paper questionnaire; of the pupils in grades 8 and 9, 83,787 (95.9%) filled out the online questionnaire and 3,556 (4.1%) the paper version. All the upper secondary school pupils (44,621) filled out the online form (100%). Of the students in vocational education and training, 23,300 (99.5%) filled out the online questionnaire and 128 (0.5%) the paper version.

In grades 8 and 9 of basic education, 48.9 per cent of the respondents were aged 15, 32.0 per cent 14, and 17.8 per cent 16 years old. Of the upper secondary school students, 17-year-olds formed the largest group (47.2 %) and were followed by 16-year-olds (34.4%) and 18-year-olds (17.2%). Of the students in vocational education and training, 42.9 per cent of the respondents were aged 17, 31.2 per cent were 16, 18.5 per cent were 18, and 7.1 per cent were 19–20 years old. The age is based on the year and month of birth reported by the respondents. The students in grades 4 and 5 of basic education were not asked about their year of birth.

Municipalities from which no responses were obtained in 2019 included one (n=34) for grades 4 and 5 of basic education, nine for grades 8 and 9 of basic education (n=618), and two for upper secondary schools. Of the municipalities that had been sent questionnaire materials aimed at vocational institutions, nine provided no responses at all.

While the data of the School Health Promotion Study reveals the educational institutions the responses come from, no individual pupils or students, or classes, can be identified based on them. Of the respondents filling out the online questionnaire, only the responses by those who clicked on the “Submit” button at the end of the survey were accepted to the data set. All paper questionnaires were accepted.

In 2019, the respondents from upper secondary school and vocational institutions who reported they were 3rd year students were excluded from the final data (n=1,069). From the data of vocational institutes, students aged 21 and above were eliminated from the results (n=758). Those who filled out the form in simple language (n=6,509) and respondents from schools located abroad (n=148) were not included in the data presented in this statistical report.

Other groups excluded from the study data include students absent from school on the day of the questionnaire due to issues such as illness, travel or truancy, home-schooled young people, and those excluded from upper secondary education.

⁶This estimate is based on the number of new upper secondary school students: the number of new students studying based on the curriculum for general upper secondary education for young people has been used as the number of 1st year students in the calculations. An estimate of the number of second year students has been calculated by reducing the number of dropouts from new students in general upper secondary education for young people.

While it is possible that some respondents have filled out the questionnaire in jest, the number of such joke responses is considered to be minor. The 2019 data were assessed to reveal such responses by identifying impossible response combinations, which included respondents reporting an extensive range of disabilities, who could not have filled out the survey unassisted if they actually had these limitations. This sort of joking is not systematically continued throughout the questionnaire, and amounts to at most two per cent of the respondents. Joke responses have not been fully removed from the total data as these are not systematic and their effects on the results were considered insignificant.

The timeliness of the published data

On average, the basic results of the School Health Promotion Study are completed within five months since the end of the data collection. The results are available to be used as support for decision-making immediately at the start of the school year.

Availability, transparency and clarity of the data

The statistical report will be published on the website of the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL). The national, county and municipality specific results of the School Health Promotion Study will be published as data cubes in the THL electronic reporting system (thl.fi/lapsetnuoretperheet/tulokset). The results of an indicator will not be published for a municipality if the number of respondents is less than 30; for rare phenomena (less than five cases), there must be at least 60 respondents. The distribution of responses for questions used in calculating indicators are published in the data cubes.

Some of the indicators will also be published in the Sotkanet statistics and indicator bank as well as the Statistical yearbook on social welfare and health care, Tobacco statistics, and the Yearbook of Alcohol and Drug Statistics.

Comparability of statistics

The results of the School Health Promotion Study are reported as indicators. Some of the indicators are based on one and other on several questions. The development history of the questions is taken into account in forming time series of the indicators. The core questions included on the questionnaires remain unchanged. If there is cause to suspect that a change in the results has resulted from changes in the measurement of the results (such as the reformulation of a question or the place of a question on the form), the time series is interrupted.

The data collection of the School Health Promotion Study has gradually moved on from using paper questionnaires to online surveys. This change has primarily not been observed to have a significant impact on the results of the indicators. If an effect has been observed, the trend has been interrupted.

The results from 2019 from different counties can be considered comparable thanks to the high number of respondents and good coverage from all counties. No distortion in nonresponses has been detected at the county level. In 2015, the data collection conducted with the online questionnaires was plagued by technical problems, which resulted in an uncommonly small response rate. Therefore, results are not displayed per county and municipality for 2015 in the electronic reporting system.

The preparation of the School Health Promotion Study has aimed at ensuring comparability with national and international studies focused on children and young people as well as THL's other questionnaire surveys concerning population.

Clarity, integrity and cohesion

The permanent parts of the School Health Promotion Study comprise questions on pupil welfare, health and availability of services. Annually changing modules or additional sections can be used to further explore a certain topic or include more questions dealing with topical phenomena as necessary. In 2019, these modules included the violence encountered by young people, and modules for children and young people placed outside the home as well as questions included on the form in 2017 for the purpose of monitoring the implementation of the Tobacco Act.

Appendix tables

Appended table 1. The number of respondents and data coverage in grades 4–5 and 8–9 of basic education, and the 1st and 2nd year of upper secondary schools and vocational institutions in the data of the 2019 School Health Promotion Study.

		2006- 2007	2008- 2009	2010- 2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
Grades 4 and 5 of basic education	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	47,576	49,695
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	47,815	49,650
	Did not report gender	..	..	..	..	..	334	341
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	95,725	99,686
	Data coverage ¹	..	..	..	..	..	80%	82%
Grades 8 and 9 of basic education	Boys	54,841	54,433	51,329	50,223	25,147	36,276	42,965
	Girls	54,286	54,216	51,216	49,255	25,257	36,883	44,061
	Did not report gender	..	..	..	..	..	521	257
	Total	109,127	108,649	102,545	99,478	50,404	73,680	87,283
	Data coverage ¹	82%	82%	80%	84%	43%	63%	73%
Upper secondary school, 1st and 2nd year	Boys	22,553	21,181	20,588	20,839	15,976	14,323	18,257
	Girls	30,209	29,286	27,795	27,771	22,784	20,062	26,241
	Did not report gender	..	..	..	..	..	218	99
	Total	52,762	50,467	48,383	48,610	38,760	34,602	44,597
	Data coverage ²	76%	74%	73%	77%	62%	54%	70%
VET, 1st and 2nd year	Boys	..	22,964	23,537	19,336	17,255	15,801	14,002
	Girls	..	17,677	17,949	15,440	13,981	10,648	9,364
	Did not report gender	..	..	..	..	..	218	53
	Total	..	40,641	41,486	34,776	31,236	26,625	23,419
TOTAL		161,889	199,757	192,414	182,864	120,400	230,632	254,985

¹ The coverage rates are based on the data on the numbers of pupils by Statistics Finland on 20 September 2018. Source: Official Statistics of Finland (OSF): Pre-primary and comprehensive school education [online publication]. ISSN=1799-3709. Helsinki: Statistics Finland [referred to on 10 September 2019]. Accessed online at: <http://www.stat.fi/til/pop/index.html>

² The coverage rates are based on the number of new students studying based on the curriculum for general upper secondary education for young people on 20 September 2018. Source: Vipunen - Education Statistics Finland: New students in general upper secondary education. Curriculum for young people. Accessed online at: https://vipunen.fi/fi-fi/_layouts/15/xlviewer.aspx?id=/fi-fi/Raportit/Lukiokoulutus%20-%20uudet%20opiskelijat%20-%20maakunta.xlsm [Viitattu 10.9.2019].

Appended table 2. The number of respondents divided by gender, share of respondents per gender and the respondents of foreign origin (%) of total respondents, and the data coverage for the pupils in grades 4 and 5 of basic education per municipality in the data of the 2019 School Health Promotion Study.

	Respondents									Data coverage ²
	In total, N	Boys, N	Girls, N	Did not report gender, N	Boys, %	Girls, %	Did not report gender, %	Foreign back-ground, N ¹	Foreign back-ground, % ¹	
Uusimaa	29,655	14,668	14,843	144	49.5%	50.1%	0.5%	3,076	10.4%	79.4%
Southwest Finland	8,147	4,046	4,075	26	49.7%	50.0%	0.3%	506	6.2%	82.2%
Satakunta	3,693	1,816	1,865	12	49.2%	50.5%	0.3%	104	2.8%	82.6%
Tavastia Proper	3,333	1,706	1,619	8	51.2%	48.6%	0.2%	91	2.7%	85.0%
Pirkanmaa	9,748	4,852	4,869	27	49.8%	49.9%	0.3%	393	4.0%	85.0%
Päijänne Tavastia	3,372	1,701	1,653	18	50.4%	49.0%	0.5%	152	4.5%	79.4%
Kymenlaakso	2,831	1,387	1,435	9	49.0%	50.7%	0.3%	191	6.7%	83.3%
South Karelia	2,107	1,036	1,070	1	49.2%	50.8%	0.0%	112	5.3%	81.6%
South Savo	2,348	1,178	1,163	7	50.2%	49.5%	0.3%	84	3.6%	87.7%
North Savo	3,999	2,021	1,967	11	50.5%	49.2%	0.3%	108	2.7%	81.2%
North Karelia	2,462	1,250	1,208	4	50.8%	49.1%	0.2%	69	2.8%	81.1%
Central Finland	5,463	2,732	2,712	19	50.0%	49.6%	0.3%	148	2.7%	88.0%
Southern Ostrobothnia	3,774	1,920	1,844	10	50.9%	48.9%	0.3%	54	1.4%	84.9%
Ostrobothnia	3,150	1,629	1,515	6	51.7%	48.1%	0.2%	168	5.3%	72.5%
Central Ostrobothnia	1,252	607	644	1	48.5%	51.4%	0.1%	36	2.9%	70.1%
North Ostrobothnia	9,320	4,663	4,633	24	50.0%	49.7%	0.3%	157	1.7%	80.7%
Kainuu	1,302	641	656	5	49.2%	50.4%	0.4%	30	2.3%	86.9%
Lapland	3,152	1,560	1,583	9	49.5%	50.2%	0.3%	76	2.4%	83.9%
Aland	578	282	296	0	48.8%	51.2%	0.0%	65	11.2%	85.5%
TOTAL	99,686	49,695	49,650	341	49.9%	49.8%	0.3%	5,620	5.6%	81.6%

¹ The respondents reporting that both their parents, or their only parent, were born abroad, were perceived as respondents of foreign origin.

² The coverage rates are based on the data on the numbers of pupils by Statistics Finland on 20 September 2018. Source: Official Statistics of Finland (OSF): Pre-primary and comprehensive school education [online publication]. ISSN=1799-3709. Helsinki: Statistics Finland [referred to on 10 September 2019]. Accessed online at: <http://www.stat.fi/til/pop/index.html>

Appended table 3. The number of respondents divided by gender, share of respondents per gender and the respondents with a foreign background (%) of total respondents, and the data coverage for the pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education per municipality in the data of the 2019 School Health Promotion Study.

	Respondents									Data coverage ²
	In total, N	Boys, N	Girls, N	Did not report gender, N	Boys, %	Girls, %	Did not report gender, %	Foreign background, N ¹	Foreign background, % ¹	
Uusimaa	24,346	11,799	12,463	84	48.5%	51.2%	0.3%	2,282	9.4%	68.7%
Southwest Finland	7,104	3,511	3,576	17	49.4%	50.3%	0.2%	455	6.4%	72.1%
Satakunta	3,580	1,786	1,783	11	49.9%	49.8%	0.3%	109	3.0%	76.3%
Tavastia Proper	2,886	1415	1462	9	49.0%	50.7%	0.3%	106	3.7%	74.3%
Pirkanmaa	8,163	3999	4140	24	49.0%	50.7%	0.3%	381	4.7%	74.8%
Päijänne Tavastia	3,210	1574	1632	4	49.0%	50.8%	0.1%	183	5.7%	74.8%
Kymenlaakso	2,685	1320	1359	6	49.2%	50.6%	0.2%	147	5.5%	73.0%
South Karelia	1,718	852	862	4	49.6%	50.2%	0.2%	91	5.3%	68.6%
South Savo	2,198	1,092	1,105	1	49.7%	50.3%	0.0%	80	3.6%	75.4%
North Savo	4,014	1,981	2,018	15	49.4%	50.3%	0.4%	157	3.9%	77.5%
North Karelia	2,387	1,143	1,237	7	47.9%	51.8%	0.3%	93	3.9%	78.4%
Central Finland	4,660	2,298	2,355	7	49.3%	50.5%	0.2%	129	2.8%	77.8%
Southern Ostrobothnia	3,613	1,839	1,761	13	50.9%	48.7%	0.4%	81	2.2%	79.1%
Ostrobothnia	2,569	1,270	1,290	9	49.4%	50.2%	0.4%	134	5.2%	62.9%
Central Ostrobothnia	1,357	686	665	6	50.6%	49.0%	0.4%	28	2.1%	80.4%
North Ostrobothnia	8,497	4,300	4,175	22	50.6%	49.1%	0.3%	195	2.3%	76.1%
Kainuu	1,138	537	595	6	47.2%	52.3%	0.5%	27	2.4%	77.7%
Lapland	2,689	1,339	1,339	11	49.8%	49.8%	0.4%	59	2.2%	73.5%
Aland	469	224	244	1	47.8%	52.0%	0.2%	57	12.2%	72.7%
TOTAL	87,283	42,965	44,061	257	49.2%	50.5%	0.3%	4794	5.5%	73.0%

¹ The respondents reporting that both their parents, or their only parent, were born abroad, were perceived as respondents of foreign origin.

² The coverage rates are based on the data on the numbers of pupils by Statistics Finland on 20 September 2018. Source: Official Statistics of Finland (OSF): Pre-primary and comprehensive school education [online publication]. ISSN=1799-3709. Helsinki: Statistics Finland [referred to on 10 September 2019]. Accessed online at: <http://www.stat.fi/til/pop/index.html>

Appended table 4. The number of respondents divided by gender, share of respondents per gender and the respondents with a foreign background (%) of total respondents, and the data coverage for the 1st and 2nd year students in upper secondary school per municipality in the data of the 2019 School Health Promotion Study.

	Respondents									Data coverage ²
	In total, N	Boys, N	Girls, N	Did not report gender, N	Boys, %	Girls, %	Did not report gender, %	Foreign background, N ¹	Foreign background, % ¹	
Uusimaa	14,402	6,216	8,151	35	43.2%	56.6%	0.2%	1161	8.1%	66.1%
Southwest Finland	3,692	1,477	2,204	11	40.0%	59.7%	0.3%	189	5.1%	70.9%
Satakunta	1,365	534	829	2	39.1%	60.7%	0.1%	31	2.3%	58.9%
Tavastia Proper	1,283	556	722	5	43.3%	56.3%	0.4%	23	1.8%	76.2%
Pirkanmaa	4,432	1,795	2,628	9	40.5%	59.3%	0.2%	147	3.3%	73.1%
Päijänne Tavastia	1,478	590	884	4	39.9%	59.8%	0.3%	63	4.3%	68.7%
Kymenlaakso	1,282	518	763	1	40.4%	59.5%	0.1%	47	3.7%	78.1%
South Karelia	977	382	590	5	39.1%	60.4%	0.5%	36	3.7%	76.6%
South Savo	993	376	616	1	37.9%	62.0%	0.1%	28	2.8%	71.5%
North Savo	2,041	839	1,197	5	41.1%	58.6%	0.2%	32	1.6%	74.1%
North Karelia	1,120	485	635	0	43.3%	56.7%	0.0%	31	2.8%	71.5%
Central Finland	2,138	824	1,308	6	38.5%	61.2%	0.3%	67	3.1%	68.8%
Southern Ostrobothnia	1,700	656	1,043	1	38.6%	61.4%	0.1%	26	1.5%	78.4%
Ostrobothnia	1,528	608	920	0	39.8%	60.2%	0.0%	62	4.1%	69.4%
Central Ostrobothnia	609	219	389	1	36.0%	63.9%	0.2%	16	2.6%	75.8%
North Ostrobothnia	3,665	1,442	2,211	12	39.3%	60.3%	0.3%	50	1.4%	67.1%
Kainuu	518	211	307	0	40.7%	59.3%	0.0%	7	1.4%	73.1%
Lapland	1,148	441	706	1	38.4%	61.5%	0.1%	39	3.4%	71.5%
Aland	226	88	138	0	38.9%	61.1%	0.0%	10	4.4%	75.0%
TOTAL	44,597	18,257	26,241	99	40.9%	58.8%	0.2%	2,065	4.6%	69.5%

¹ The respondents reporting that both their parents, or their only parent, were born abroad, were perceived as respondents of foreign origin.

² The coverage rates are based on the number of new students studying based on the curriculum for general upper secondary education for young people on 20 September 2018. Source: Vipunen - Education Statistics Finland: New students in general upper secondary education. Curriculum for young people. Accessed online at: https://vipunen.fi/fi-fi/_layouts/15/xlviewer.aspx?id=/fi-fi/Raportit/Lukiokoulutus%20-%20uudet%20opiskelijat%20-%20maakunta.xlsb [Viitattu 10.9.2019].

Appended table 5. The number of respondents divided by gender, and the share of respondents per gender and the respondents with a foreign background (%) of total respondents for the 1st and 2nd year students in vocational institutions per municipality in the data of the 2019 School Health Promotion Study.

	In total, N	Boys, N	Girls, N	Did not report gender, N	Boys, %	Girls, %	Did not report gender, %	Foreign back- ground, N ¹	Foreign back- ground, % ¹
Uusimaa	4,316	2,465	1,834	17	57.1%	42.5%	0.4%	411	9.5%
Southwest Finland	2,270	1,444	821	5	63.6%	36.2%	0.2%	143	6.3%
Satakunta	1,438	903	532	3	62.8%	37.0%	0.2%	58	4.0%
Tavastia Proper	946	601	342	3	63.5%	36.2%	0.3%	36	3.8%
Pirkanmaa	2,166	1,328	834	4	61.3%	38.5%	0.2%	85	3.9%
Päijänne Tavastia	924	485	438	1	52.5%	47.4%	0.1%	33	3.6%
Kymenlaakso	841	571	269	1	67.9%	32.0%	0.1%	39	4.6%
South Karelia	741	477	264	0	64.4%	35.6%	0.0%	34	4.6%
South Savo	802	504	298	0	62.8%	37.2%	0.0%	14	1.7%
North Savo	862	486	372	4	56.4%	43.2%	0.5%	19	2.2%
North Karelia	492	218	274	0	44.3%	55.7%	0.0%	20	4.1%
Central Finland	1,154	675	478	1	58.5%	41.4%	0.1%	42	3.6%
Southern Ostro- bothnia	1,311	797	513	1	60.8%	39.1%	0.1%	33	2.5%
Ostrobothnia	856	515	339	2	60.2%	39.6%	0.2%	39	4.6%
Central Ostroboth- nia	624	330	294	0	52.9%	47.1%	0.0%	19	3.0%
North Ostrobothnia	2,127	1,253	869	5	58.9%	40.9%	0.2%	44	2.1%
Kainuu	485	321	160	4	66.2%	33.0%	0.8%	5	1.0%
Lapland	833	486	346	1	58.3%	41.5%	0.1%	27	3.2%
Åland	231	143	87	1	61.9%	37.7%	0.4%	18	7.8%
TOTAL	23,419	14,002	9,364	53	59.8%	40.0%	0.2%	1,119	4.8%

¹ The respondents reporting that both their parents, or their only parent, were born abroad, were perceived as respondents of foreign origin.